



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## What the Peace Organizations Are Doing

The following resolution was adopted, with modifications in different places, by the meetings of various European peace societies, held on the 18th of May, that having been chosen by them as Peace Day this year instead of the 22d of February, as in former years:

"We, members of the ..... Peace Society assembled at ..... on May 18, 1911,

"Declare that, whilst adhering to the general affirmations of former resolutions adopted on Peace Day, we take our stand today on the solid ground gained for the cause of peace by the adhesion of men of all classes and parties.

"Definite proposals have been recently made, suggestions have taken concrete shape and have been formulated by master minds.

"Foremost amongst these proposals is that made by the President of the United States for an Anglo-American treaty of arbitration covering all questions in dispute, and that dealing with the establishment of a permanent international court of justice. We will devote ourselves earnestly to the study of these and other kindred schemes.

"We will, more especially, take every opportunity of helping to create a powerful public opinion, under the pressure of which governments will find themselves compelled to give to their respective delegates at the third Hague Conference such instructions as will enable them to take definite steps towards the reduction of armaments.

"We invite all governments to create official commissions for the purpose of limiting armaments by international agreement.

"And finally, we pledge ourselves unremittingly to combat the rule of force and injustice, by the introduction of the reign of justice and equity, under which the duties and rights of every member of the human family shall be respected in the interest of united mankind."

The Seventh French National Peace Congress will be held at Clermont-Ferrand from June 4 to June 7, this summer. The system of national peace congresses was initiated by the French peace societies, and the French congresses have always been large and full of life and interest.

Louis P. Lochner, of the University of Wisconsin, general secretary of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, has recently given a number of lectures in Wisconsin on international peace. On April 20 he spoke before the Young People's Society of the Immanuel Lutheran Church, Madison; on April 21, under the auspices of the Lutheran Church of Reedsburg; on May 12, before the district convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, Fort Atkinson; on May 17, as Peace Day orator at the University of Iowa; on May 21, at the Peace Day exercises of Downer College, Milwaukee, and on May 25, before the Equal Suffrage League, Madison.

A notable dinner in honor of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who had just finished his remarkable lecture tour through the country, was given on May 17 at the Hotel Astor, New York, by the new Board of International Hospitality of the New York Peace Society. Andrew Carnegie presided, and there were addresses by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; President John H. Finley, of Adelphi College; Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and others.

One of the most interesting events connected with the Third National Peace Congress, at Baltimore, was the fifth Interstate Contest in Oratory, under the auspices

of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, held in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Friday evening, May 5. The hall was entirely filled. Dean William P. Rogers, of the Cincinnati Law School, president of the association, presided. The speaking of the seven contestants was particularly good. The winner was Stanley H. Howe, of Albion College, Michigan, whose oration will be published in an early issue of this journal. Dr. Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, has been chosen president of the association for the coming year. More than fifty colleges and universities are now affiliated in the organization.

The Executive Council of the Interparliamentary Union met at Brussels on the 8th of April. Eighteen members were present, representing ten countries. Mr. Auguste Beernaert, the distinguished Belgian statesman, presided. The council decided to create a commission to study the question of declarations by nations of permanent neutrality. Delegates were appointed to attend the first Universal Races Congress in London in July. The chief business of the meeting was the preparation of the program of the seventeenth Interparliamentary Conference, which is to meet in Rome on October 3. The two most prominent topics placed on the program of the Rome Conference were the subjects of limitation of armaments and the possibility of prohibition of war in the air. A telegram of appreciation of the initiative taken by President Taft in the matter of unlimited obligatory arbitration was sent to the White House.

The Seventh British National Peace Congress is to meet at Edinburgh, June 13-15, under the presidency of the Very Rev. the Dean of Durham. All of the peace organizations of Great Britain will be represented in the Congress, and also other organizations interested in the peace movement. In connection with the Congress an Educational Conference will be held on the opening day.

---

## Brevities.

... Nearly a hundred chambers of commerce in important cities of the nation, beginning with Buffalo, sent telegrams to President Taft on May 18, thanking him for his effective work in behalf of international arbitration and peace.

... The fifth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law was held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 27-29. Senator Elihu Root presided. The chief subject of discussion was "The Status of Resident Aliens in International Law." Papers, some of them of unusual interest, were presented or addresses made by Charles Cheney Hyde, of Northwestern University; James F. Colby, of Dartmouth College; S. Mallet Prevost, James Barclay, Hon. Charles Earl, Theodore Marburg, Clement L. Bouvé, Dean Gregory, of the Iowa University Law School; Frederick Van Dyne, Prof. Edward Elliott, Prof. Jesse F. Reeves, Prof. J. W. Garner, Frederic R. Coudert, President Harry Pratt Judson, Prof. William I. Hull, Hon. Jackson H. Ralston, and others. The members of the convention were received by the President at the White House, and the program was closed by a banquet at the New Willard, at which Senator Root presided, and the

principal speakers were President Taft, the Japanese Ambassador, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. Martin A. Knapp, and Hon. David J. Foster.

. . . A notable banquet was given on May 1 in Tokyo by the Association of Friends of America in Japan in celebration of the conclusion of the Japanese-American treaty. The guests numbered about sixty, and included many distinguished personages, including the American Ambassador, Mr. O'Brien; Marquis Komura, the Foreign Minister; Prince Tokuguwa, president of the House of Peers; Baron Takahashi, and others. Viscount Kaneko, well known in the United States, presided, and condemned what he called the criminal breeding of mischief between two nations whose manifest destiny is together to guard the control of the Pacific.

. . . An Anglo-German Friendship Society was organized at the Mansion House, London, on May 1, the object of which is to dissipate any unfriendly feeling which may exist between the two nations and promote more cordial relations. The Lord Mayor presided, and among those present were the Duke of Argyll, Sir Frederick Lascelles, former British Ambassador at Berlin, and the Earl of Aberdeen, all of whom are officers in the new society.

. . . The *Evening Herald* of Melbourne, Australia, has submitted to a considerable number of prominent citizens of the country the inquiry whether they approve of the proposed treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, in which there shall be no reservation of questions of honor or vital interests, and almost without exception the replies have been in the affirmative.

. . . In five years the nations have built thirty-seven ships of the Dreadnought type, and if the present rate of building continues thirty-six more Dreadnoughts will be launched within the current year. That means the sinking of \$400,000,000 in Dreadnoughts alone this year.

. . . *Heiwa*, published at Tokyo, Japan, in the interests of peace and justice, made its April number this year a Baroness von Suttner number. It had editorials on the Baroness, on the Coming Peace Congress at Rome, on the Honolulu "Friend" Peace Scholarships for Japanese students, and in addition published the first installment of the translation into Japanese of the Baroness' famous story, "Lay Down your Arms."

. . . At the Third Congress of the National Federation of Religious Liberals, held in New York, April 26-28, an able address on "The Arbitration of Differences and Reduction of Armaments" was given by Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, secretary of the Ginn World Peace Foundation.

. . . On the 8th of May all the ministers in Fulton and De Kalb counties, Georgia, were invited to meet with the Evangelical Ministers' Association of Atlanta, to hear the subject of "Peace on Earth" discussed by Dr. Henry C. White, president of the University of Georgia. It was probably the most important meeting of clergymen in the interest of peace ever held in the South.

. . . On May 17 Congressman McCall, of Massachusetts, introduced into the House of Representatives a

resolution providing that the President shall authorize the delegates from the United States to the next International Peace Conference at The Hague to use their influence in favor of the adoption of an agreement by the nations that they will not henceforth make any attempt to increase their territory by conquest.

. . . The *Western Christian Advocate*, published in Cincinnati, declares that the Methodist Church, "one of the largest and most representative in America," must place itself in the immediate front rank of those who favor and are willing to work for such a reform (Anglo-American Arbitration), with its unlimited possibilities of good not only for the Anglo-Saxon race and the present time, but for all races and all times.

### **The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty and the Peace Work of the Department of State.**

**Address of the President of the United States, William Howard Taft, at the Opening of the Third National Peace Conference, at Baltimore, May 3, 1911.**

It expresses my feelings when I say that I am frightened by the introduction of the Chairman. I have been told before that I exercise in the Presidential office greater power than any man on earth. I have been able to take that idea in, and I know how much of it is real fact and how much of it is eloquence turning a good period. (Laughter.)

It is possible that the President does exercise greater power than that of any other ruler in the world, but I am able to give you a little information from the standpoint of one with some opportunity to observe, and I am bound to say that the burden and responsibility of the position are brought home to him much more clearly than the power. (Applause.)

Your Chairman has been good enough to refer to something that I had said with reference to a hope for general arbitration, and the expression of opinion that an arbitration treaty of the widest scope between two great nations would be a very important step in securing the peace of the world. I do not claim any patent on that statement, and I have no doubt that it is shared by all who understand the situation at all. I have no doubt that an important step—if such an arbitration treaty can be concluded—will have been taken, but it will not bring an end of war at once. It is a step, and we must not defeat our purposes by enlarging the expectation of the world as to what is to happen and then disappointing them. In other words, we must look forward with reasonable judgment, and look to such an arbitration treaty as one step, to be followed by other steps as rapidly as possible; but we must realize that we are dealing with a world that is fallible and full of weakness—with some wickedness in it (laughter)—and that reforms that are worth having are brought about little by little and not by one blow. I do not mean to say by this that I am not greatly interested in bringing about the arbitration treaty or treaties that are mentioned, but I do think that we are likely to make more progress if we look forward with reasonable foresight and realize